THE
Boston-
AND
COUNTRY
Containing the freshest Advices,

No. 696.
Gazette,
JOURNAL.
Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1768.

To the PRINTERS.

Your inserting the following humble Petition of the House of Representatives of New-Jersey, to our Most Gracious Sovereign, extracted from the Votes of that House of the 7th of May last, will shew the Sense that People have of the late Acts of Parliament; and is said to be in Consequence of the circular Letter of the Assembly of the Massachusetts-Bay.

"*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

"WE Your Majesty's loyal Subjects, the Representatives of Your Colony of New-Jersey, confiding in Your Majesty's paternal Affection for Your People, humbly implore Permission to approach the Throne, and to present our Supplications in Behalf of ourselves and our Constituents, Your Majesty's faithful and afflicted Subjects.

"Before that happy Period, in which the Empire of the British Dominions, was, by the Favour of divine Providence, for the Felicity of those Dominions, and of Europe in general, established, in Your illustrious House; our Ancestors, with the Consent of the Crown, removed from their native Land, then abounding in all Blessings, but that perfect Security of Liberty, and that merciful Spirit of Administration, which render Your Royal Family so justly dear to Your remotest Subjects; and ventured with their helpless Relatives, thro'a vast Ocean, and trusted themselves, with their tender Companions, to the inhospitable and unknown Wilderness of this new World; the Horrors of which no Consideration could render tolerable, but the Prospect of enjoying here that complete Freedom, which Britons never thought could be purchased at too great a Price.

"The Subjects thus emigrating, brought with them, as inherent in their Persons, all the Rights and Liberties of natural born Subjects within the Parent State: In Consequence of these, a Government was formed, under which they have been constantly exercised and enjoyed by the inhabitants, and repeatedly and solemnly recognized and confirmed by Your Royal Predecessors, and the Legislature of Great-Britain.

"One of these Rights and Liberties, vested in the People of this Colony, is the Privilege of being exempt from any Taxation, but such as is imposed on them by themselves or by their Representatives; and this they esteem so invaluable, that they are fully persuaded, no other can exist without it.

"Your Majesty's signal Distinction is, that You reign over Freemen, and Your peculiar Glory, that you reign in such a Manner, that Your Subjects, the Disposers of their own Property, are ready and willing, whenever Your Service calls upon them, with their Lives and Fortunes, to assert Your Cause.

"Your People of this Colony, who share in the Blessings flowing from Your Wisdom and Virtue, most gratefully sensible of their Obligations to so excellent a Prince, humbly hope they never have been deficient in duly acknowledging them: Whenever it has been necessary that Supplies Should be levied within this Colony, Requisitions by Your Majesty, or by Your Royal Predecessors, conformable to the Rights and Liberties of this Your People have been made, and by them loyally and liberally complied with.

"We beseech Your Majesty, to do them the Justice to believe, that they can never fail, on any future Occasion, to demonstrate their Devotion to Your Majesty; nor can they resign, without unutterable Shame and Grief, the Honour and Satisfaction of voluntarily and cheerfully expressing, in the strongest Manner, their Circumstances will admit, their unfeigned Affection for Your Majesty's Person, their distinguished Duty to your Government, and their inflexible Resolution to maintain Your Authority, and defend Your Dominions.

"Penetrated with these Sentiments, this Your People, with the utmost Concern and Anxiety, observe, that Duties have been lately imposed on them by Parliament, for the sole and express Purposes of raising a Revenue: This is a Taxation upon them, from which they conceive they ought to be protected, by the acknowledged Principles of the Constitution, that Freemen cannot be legally taxed but by themselves, or by their Representatives; and that they are represented in Parliament, they not only cannot allow, but are convinced, that from their local Circumstances, they never can be.

"Very far is it from our Intention, to deny our Subordination to that august Body, or our Dependance on the Kingdom of Great-Britain; in these Connections, and in the Settlement of our Liberties, under the auspicious Influence of Your Royal House, we know our Happiness consists: and therefore, to confine those Connections, and to strengthen this Settlement, is at once our Interest, Duty, and Delight: Nor do we apprehend, that it lies within our Power, by any Means more effectually to promote these great Purposes, than by zealously striving to preserve in perfect Vigour, those sacred Rights and Liberties, under the inspiriting Sanction of which, inconceivable Difficulties and Dangers opposing, this Colony has been rescued from the rudest State of Nature, converted into a populous, flourishing, and valuable Territory; and has contributed in a very considerable Degree, to the Welfare of Great-Britain.

"*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

"The incessant Exertion of Your truly Royal Cares, to procure Your People a Prosperity equal to Your Love of them, encourage us with all Humility to pray, that Your Majesty's Clemency will be graciously pleased to take into Consideration our unhappy Circumstances; and to afford us such Relief, as Your Majesty's Wisdom shall judge to be most proper."

Additional Advices to those in the Supplement, extracted from the Public Prints, bro't by Capt. Prince.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WESTMINSTER May 11.

THIS day the two houses of Parliament having again met, the Commons presented to the Lords Commissioners the Right Hon. Sir John Cust, Bart. whom they had chosen to be their Speaker; and the Lords Commissioners having, in his Majesty's name, approved their choice, the Lord Chancellor made the following SPEECH to both Houses:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IN pursuance of the authority given Us by his Majesty's Commission under the Great Seal, amongst other things, to declare the causes of your present meeting, We are, by the King's command, to acquaint you, that his Majesty has not called you together at this unusual season of the year, in order to lay before you any matters of general business, but merely to give you an opportunity of dispatching certain Parliamentary proceedings, which his Majesty's desire of providing, at all events, for the welfare and security of his good subjects, makes him wish to see completed as soon as possible, and with that dispatch which the public convenience as well as your own require.

His Majesty, at the same time, has commanded Us to assure you of his perfect confidence in this Parliament; and that he has the strongest reason to expect every thing from their advice and assistance, that loyalty, wisdom, and zeal for the public good, can dictate or suggest."

The humble ADDRESS of the Right Honorable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, presented to his Majesty on Saturday the thirteenth day of May, 1768.

Die Sabbati 13 Maii, 1768.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our most hearty thanks for that gracious and paternal attention to the welfare of your people, which has induced your Majesty, at this time, to interpose your own more immediate authority for putting an end to that dangerous disturbance of the public peace, those outrageous acts of violence to the prosperity of your Majesty's subjects, and that most audacious defiance of the authority of the civil magistrates, which have of late prevailed to so alarming a degree in and near this great metropolis.

Your Majesty's express command, signified by your royal proclamation, that all the laws, for preventing, suppressing, and punishing all riots, tumults, and unlawful assemblies, be put into immediate execution, will, we hope, effectually prevent the continuance or repetition of these disorders.

But should any of your subjects continue so lost to all sense of their own true interest, as well as duty, as to go on to interrupt, by their lawless and desperate practices, that quiet and peaceable enjoyment of every right and privilege allotted to each individual among us by our excellent constitution, which it has ever been your Majesty's first object and chief glory to secure and perpetuate to us all; permit us, your Majesty's truly dutiful and grateful subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, to assure your Majesty of our ready concurrence in every measure that may contribute to enable your Majesty most effectually to maintain the public authority, and carry the laws into due execution; and of our determined resolution, most cheerfully and vigorously to support your Majesty against every attempt to create difficulty or disturbance to your Majesty's government. *Ashley Cowper*, Cler. Parliamentor.

His Majesty's most gracious Answer.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Receive with great Satisfaction this loyal, dutiful and seasonable address of both Houses of Parliament. It is with the utmost concern, that I see this spirit of outrage and violence prevailing among different classes of my subjects. I am however convinced, that the vigorous exertion of lawful authority, which I will continue to enforce, joined to your support and assistance, will have the desired effect of restoring quiet and good order among my subjects."

LONDON, April 30.

The following letter was sent on Friday to Mr. Reynolds, Attorney at Law, in Lime-street.

SIR,

"THE *Writs of Error* in the case of my *Outlawry*, being now allowed, I desire you to examine carefully into the state of the proceedings in the action I brought five years ago against Lord Halifax, for having dared to issue a *General Warrant*. I think that action was suspended solely by his Lordship's plea, that I was *outlawed*. I hope to live to hear an English jury, by a formal verdict, condemn a Secretary of State, who violated the first right of this free nation, the personal Liberty of our countrymen, in the most outrageous and illegal manner. I therefore beg you to lose no time in laying before my Counsel, every thing proper for the prosecution of this public cause, which no consideration shall make me decline, or delay.

"I thank you, Sir, for the daily proofs you give me of activity and zeal in the course of this great business, and desire you to believe me even

Your obliged humble Servant,

King's Bench Prison, Friday, April 29. JOHN WILKES."

Every Anecdote in favour of Mr. Wilkes will be sure to please some part of our readers. Now of all the fair friends of that gentleman among the softer sex, not one, so far as we have learned, has figured higher than a certain heroine, well known at the Court-end of the town, under the stile and title of Black Bess. Of this illustrious female it is recorded, that scraping together not less than 2001. and arriving at the King's Bench with it in her lap, she demanded entrance, threw the whole at his feet, and vociferously cried out, "If Squire Wilkes wants money, by G—— he shall have my ALL!"——On the other hand, Miss Lucy Cowper (a lady of pleasure) unfortunately under the same disagreeable roof with the squire, more gently, tho' not less sincerely, made an offering too of all she could be said to possess. Silver and gold—we mean in superfluity—had she none, but her apartment, such as it was, should that be found to be agreeable to our hero, she assured him he should be at full liberty to share with its owner.

A letter from Gloucestershire relates the following remarkable and comical story.—A Mountebank and his Merry Andrew (who followed him as his livery servant) were traversing this county, they fixed their residence in a certain borough town here, in order to make conspicuous their Skill of medicine, and to exhibit their useful merriment, to facilitate the vending of it. At the inn where they put up, after having been there two or three days, and living elegantly (which undoubtedly gave the inn keeper no small satisfaction) the mountebank asked him where was the usual place for a stage: The man understood him as Hustings, the place for polling, and after a pause, said, Sir, do you mean to offer yourself as a candidate for this borough? If you do, I will give you my vote, and secure you eight or ten more at my peril; for really, Sir, between you and me, the old members are not very much liked. The mountebank being a facetious fellow, instantly caught this opportunity, and said it was his full intention, and did not doubt the success of it. The report was industriously propagated, and reaching the ears of the two former representatives, they sent a formal card to the mountebank, desiring the honour of his company to dinner with them the following day, which he declined; notwithstanding desired the honour of their company to drink coffee with him at the inn on that evening; which invitation they accepted of, and came: when after much circumlocution they came to Business, and told the mountebank, that not dreaming in the least of an opposition, if that in case he would decline the poll, they would make him a present of one thousand pounds; which he refused, saying, "that when he came there, it was the farthest from his intentions; but, as he had equally as much interest in another borough, for five hundred pounds more he would decline it;" which proposition they readily consented to; the money was accordingly paid, and the mountebank quitted the town, leaving a letter with the inn keeper, and desiring him not to open it till the day after his departure, wherein he related the whole story, declaring he was *only* a Mountebank, that he had no such design, but was forced into the scheme through the simplicity of the inn keeper concerning the *stage*. This story occasions much merriment in the town at the *expence, ridicule, and disgrace* of the two *worthy, zealous* members.

The following may be depended on as a Fact: On Friday last a Quarrel happening in Whitecross Street, between a Small-coal-man and a Barber, it soon came to Blows: In the Interval a Retailer of Brick-dust came to the Spot, and observing that the Barber was an old Acquaintance, joined in the Battle without farther Ceremony: The Barber was too much engaged to recognize his Friend, and therefore struck either Party, as it happened; the Brick-dust-man resented his supposed Ingratitude, but as the Small-coal-man also struck him for interfering, the Battle soon became general, to the infinite Diversion of a great Number of Spectators.—This Incident reminds us of a droll Simile written several Years ago by the ingenious Mr. Smart; but we suppose that the Author never expected to hear of its being realized.

Thus when a Barber and a Collier fight,
The Barber beats the luckless Collier—*white*;
The luckless Collier heaves his pond'rous Sack,
And, big with Vengeance, beats the Barber—*black*;
In comes the Brick-dust-man, with Grime o'erspread,
And beats the Barber and the Collier—*red*.
Black, *red*, and *white*, in various Clouds are tost,
Till in the Dust they raise the Combatants are lost.

1 Molasses Act pa. 9. — Glass Act pa. 735. & Vol. 1. Wid. pa. 43.

At a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of Salem, *lawfully qualified to Vote in Town Affairs, at the Court-House (so called) in said Salem, July 18, 1768. A. M.*

Voted The Hon. BENJAMIN PICKMAN, Esq; Moderator of this Meeting.

THIS Meeting being called for the Town to consider and act, as they should judge best, on the Petition of fifty-eight Inhabitants of said Town, to the Selectmen thereof, shewing, That whereas the honorable House of Representatives of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New-England, have been called upon, by the Governor's Message to said House of the 21st and 24th of June last, requiring them to Rescind the Vote of a late House (which gave Birth to the circular Letters) from them to the Speakers of the several Houses of Representatives on this Continent) and after mature Deliberations, the Petitioners apprehend there was nothing contained in said Letters, "tending to create unwarrantable Combinations, or excite an unjustifiable Opposition to the constitutional Authority of Parliament": But with all Loyalty to his Majesty, and proper Submission to the Parliament of Great Britain, zealously regarding our Rights as Men, and as Englishmen.—And whereas, the honorable House of Representatives on the 30th of June last, voted their Non-compliance with said Requisition; the Petitioners thereupon prayed said Selectmen would issue out their Warrant for calling a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of this Town, to consider

1. Whether the Town would approve of the Vote of the last honourable House of Representatives not to Rescind.

2. Whether they would vote the Thanks of this Town to the said honorable House, for their Firmness and Resolution, shewn in maintaining our just Rights & Liberties.

It was put to Vote, Whether it was the Opinion of this Town, that they had a legal Right to act at this Meeting, on the Matters contained in the Warrant for calling the same, and it pass'd in the Affirmative.

Voted, That the Town do approve of the Vote of the late honorable House of Representatives, not to Rescind.

Voted, That the said Town do thank the said honorable House for their Firmness and Resolution, shewn in maintaining our just Rights and Liberties.

At and against which Meeting, and any Proceedings that might be had by said Town, at such Meeting, a Protest was made, whereof the following is a Copy.

Salem, July 23, 1768.

WE the Subscribers, Inhabitants of Salem, being in a Meeting of the Inhabitants of said Town, desire to enter this our Protest against said Meeting, and any Proceedings that may be had by said Town, at such Meeting.

I. Because we apprehend, that, tho' the Select Men thought it would tend to the quiet of said Town, to call this Meeting, yet we doubt, whether they had any Right, by Law, to order or require a Meeting of said Town for any Cause like that mentioned in the Warrant for said Meeting, and therefore we apprehend, if this Meeting be unlawful, the Moderator of said Meeting is not, by Law, vested with any power to regulate, order and govern the same as a Moderator, by law, hath of any legal Meeting of said Town.

II. We think it would be very imprudent, especially at this Time, for said Town, at a Meeting of the Inhabitants thereof, to express their Approbation or Disapprobation of any Vote or Order of any Part or Branch of a Great and General Court of this Province.

III. We think it very absurd and improper to attempt to pass a Vote of Thanks to an Honorable House of Representatives of this Province, when none such doth exist.

IV. Because we apprehend, that what is proposed to be done (whether design'd or not) may tend to injure the Gentlemen who represented this Town in the last General Assembly of this Province, and especially if so design'd, may discourage every suitable Person from serving the Town in any Capacity whatever.

Benj. Pickman	Joseph Blaney	Benj. Lynde
Sa. Lusconb, jun.	Jeremiah Hacker	Nath. Ropes
Neh. Clough	David Phippeny	John Nutting
Jos. McIntire	Thor. Procter jun	Peter Frye
Thornd. Procter	John Barnard	Wm. Pynchon
John Turner	Sam. Curwin	Sam. Cotnam
Francis Cabot	Jos. Bowditch	Wm. Brown
A. Oliver	William Jeffry	Eben. Putnam
John Higginson	Andrew Dalgliſh	James Grant
Nathan Brown	Benj Pickman jun	C. Gay 'n Picknam

Salem ss. The aforegoing is a Copy.
Attested John Higginson, Town-Clerk.

Raynham, July 25, 1768.

SIR,

IT was my Misfortune to be absent from the General Court when the late important Question for rescinding the Vote of a former House of Representatives was decided, as it prevented my joining all the other Members from the County of *Bristol* against rescinding. If you think proper, Sir, you have Liberty to make it publick, that the Member from *Raynham* had he been present would most heartily have voted with the memorable 92, and is well assured he should thereby have acted the Sentiments of every one of his Constituents.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble Servant,
Zephaniah Leonard.

To the Hon. THOMAS CUSHING, Esq; late Speaker, &c.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

IT seems to me high time for *Philanthrop* to new-string his * *Lyer* again——to trim up his Rosinanter, give him a crop't main and tail, and try if he can't once more write, or ride, *Parvel* into a clean character. Possibly, with the assistance of the FIRST PENSIONER he may wash the Blackamoore white again. His performances, you know, procured him some honorary flowers, *Flores Divi Bernardi*.(a) The expected services (if well executed) may now procure him something solid; I mean, an handsome salary, seeing his Honor the Lieut. Pensioner tells us, there are FUNDS ENO', FUNDS ENO' & Eno', if they can but be managed *meerly ministerial* upon a civil list.

* Some people spell this word Ly're, but I chuse to spell it *Lyer*.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

THE Great and G. Court of this Province having been dissolved by ministerial order, and that with a declaration, that no new assembly would be called till orders for that purpose should be received from home, the public affairs of the province are now transacted by the governour, and such Counsellors as he may think fit to convene. These are generally laid under an injunction of secrecy on their oath as Counsellors, which renders it not only difficult, but almost as impracticable, to gain any intelligence of their proceedings, as of the cabinet of Versailles, or of the Divan at the Porte. The Public may be assured, That a privy council sat last Wednesday from 10 o'clock to 2, and from 4 to 9 in the evening; that the debates were high & warm; but nothing certain as to the result as yet transpires.——It however is the cause of much speculation, that the hon. mr. Paine of Worcester, and the hon. mr. Ropes of Salem, the latter living 20 miles from town, and the former near 50, should assist at this council, in consequence of notifications for that special purpose, while the Hon. Mr. Dexter, who lives but 10 miles from Boston, on the post road, was neither notified nor present. Some pretend the Secretary forgot to notify him, tho' twice reminded of it, others believe no such thing. It is conjectured that the Governor informed the Council, that two Regiments and a Train at Halifax, are ready to be sent here at a moments warning, on his application, and asked their advice for sending for them, to protect the Commissioners, and enforce the revenue Acts. That as its being proposed to the Hon. Board, they all but three, some say all voted to advise against an application for troops.—'Tis said his excellency's voice was heard in the street, and at the houses in the neighbourhood; but he was not distinctly understood—That at times he seemed greatly agitated, and leaped from his chair more than once. The Secretary was also observed with a spy-glass from a neighbouring balcony, and he appeared very pale and tremulous on the occasion.—Most sober men among us, think it a new and strange thing to be governed by half a score gentlemen—in this secret, impenetrable manner, be they ever so good and worthy.—Few are satisfied only with grave solemn faces and grimace, or with being told, "All is well! Things are going well! We will take good care of your interests! We fully understand those interests! Give yourselves no concern about them! We'll do for you! *We will! We will!* Indeed we will!"

Be the measures taken by the governor and council at this crisis, good or bad, they ought to be public, and the people have a right to know them, in order if bad to defeat them, if good to support them.——If the ministry should think fit never to send orders to call another assembly, or expressly prohibit the governors calling another, he will be under as much obligation to obey, as he was the order for dissolving the last assembly. That is, by a refusal he would perhaps run the risque of his own commission. So there needs no act of parliament to take away or annihilate Charters.—They have found an easier method—dissolving assemblies is at least as effectual a suspension of colony legislation, as if done by an act of parliament.——The Colonists are not so weak as not to discern that the dissolutions or distant prorogations of all the assemblies on the continent, are to prevent the redress of their grievances, by cutting off the possibility of regular, uniform, continental applications and measures. It is to be feared if things are kept much longer in the present train, it will prove a source of infinite jealousy and discontent instead of promoting internal peace, order and harmony; which last must be the wish of all good men. F. F.

Boston, August 1768.

SCHEME
Of a LOTTERY

FOR raising NINE HUNDRED Dollars towards Rebuilding FANEUIL-*Hall*, agreeable to an Act of the General Court, wherein Messieurs *Joseph Jackson, Thomas Cushing, Benjamin Austin, Samuel Sewall*, and *John Ruddock*, or any three of them, are appointed Managers, who are sworn to the faithful Performance of their Trust,

Faneuil-Hall Lottery, Letter N.

Consists of 2250 Tickets, at *Four Dollars* each; 647 of which are Prizes of the following Value.

Prizes:		Dollars.		Dollars.
2	of	1000	are	2000
1	of	500	is	500
1	of	300	is	300
8	of	100	are	800
10	of	50	are	500
15	of	20	are	300
20	of	8	are	160
590	of	6	are	3540
647 Prizes.				8,200
1603 Blanks				

2250 Tickets at 4 *Dollars* each, is 9,000 Dollars.
To be paid in Prizes, — 8,100 Dollars.

Remains for the Market, 900 Dollars.

The above Scheme is calculated in such a Manner as we presume will be agreeable to the Public.——Complaint has been made that the capital Prizes in the former Lotteries took up too large a Share of the Money; the Managers to obviate such an Objection have lessened the Capital Prize one Half, and by this Means divided the Money more equally. There are but a little above two Blanks to a Prize, we doubt not therefore that the Tickets will be disposed of and the Drawing commence much sooner than the last.

Public and seasonable Notice will be given of the time and place of drawing; and as soon as the drawing is finished, a list of the prizes will be published in *Edes* and *Gill's Boston Gazette*, &c. and the money paid to the possessors of the Benefits Ticket, within twenty days after drawing.

Gold as well as Silver will be taken for the Tickets, and the Prizes paid off in like Manner. Prizes not demanded within twelve Months after Drawing, will not be paid, but will be deem'd as generously given for the purposes aforesaid, and will be applied accordingly.

TICKETS are to be sold by the Managers, and by the Printers hereof.

Divi BERNARDI *Flores, Epistolæ, &c.*

"*Vivens libensque* dispersit et dedit pauperibus, ut *justitia* ejus maneret in seculum seculi. Nunquid et pecunia mansura similiter erat in seculum seculi? Bona ergo *recompensatio justitiæ pro pecunia*, quando pro eo quod teneri non poterat, id *restitutum* est quod feliciter maneat in æternum. Melior sit enim incomparabiliter *justitia* quam *pecunia*, quod ista *dixit* et *respicit arcam*, hæc *animam*".—"Pessima avaritia, quæ cogit te mutire!"

"Dies novissimus quæris et expectatione terribilis"!

Fol. 2412 & 2159.

Sold will be for Credit.

A FARM of about 120 Acres, containing above 40 Acres of Mowing-Land, well water'd, lying on the *Plymouth* Road, about 8 Miles from *Boston*, partly in *Milton*, and partly in *Braintree*, affording a most beautiful Prospect of *Boston*, the Light-House and Castle.—Inquire of the Rev. *Grindall Rawson*, and Capt. *Daniel Rawson*, of said *Milton*, or Dr. *Eliot Rawson* of *Middletown* in *Connecticut*.—*P. S.* Some Salt Meadow will be sold with it.

John Nazro,

(b) BEGS Leave to inform the Public, That he has remov'd from the South End, to the Shop lately improved by Doctor *William Greenleaf*, in Cornhill, just below the Court House; where he is now opening a fresh Assortment of English and India Goods, just imported in the Capts. *Prince* and *Jarvis*, viz.

A neat assortment of stone dishes, plates, large and small terenes, pint and half pint basons, pint, half pint and quart muggs, large and small tea pots, blue and white cups and saucers, cream pots, cream colour'd dishes and plates, butter boats, egg cups, gravy-boats with spoons and stands, one quart, two quart and three pint juggs hooped, sallad dishes, gilt looking and dressing glasses, tea-kettles and lamps, sauce-pans, chocculate and coffee-cups, cullenders, funnels, ivory patch box, bone knives and forks, spice boxes, mahogany comb trays with drawer, back-gammon table and dice boxes, dumb battle doores, temple and tortoishell spectacles, razor straps, quart and pint black jacks, a beautiful assortment of marquasets and stone earings, garnet necklaces and earings, silver correls, stone sleeve buttons set in silver, tortoishell combs set with paste, paste neck knee and shoe buckles, ivory pocket books, marquasit hoop rings, a beautiful assortment of purple green and black necklaces, with spreaders, smelling-bottles, silver seals, cards and brushes, stone rings, a beautiful assortment of gilt and plated buttons and ribbons, pound mustard, velvet corks, feather'd fillets and plumes, with a general assortment of English and India Goods.

N. B. *As he has a great Part of the above on Commission, he is determined to sell them at the very lowest Advance for Cash.*

To be sold at Public Auction, on Monday the Third of *October* next, at the House of Mr. *Paul Pritchard*, in *Halifax, Nova-Scotia*.

20,000 Acres of undivided Land in the Township of *Ohnaglin*, in the River *St. John's*, laying about 23 Miles up the River on the East Side, and is some of the best Lands in said Province.——Also, 3,000 Acres of choice Land, situate on *Tusket* River, near *Cape-Sable*, with a Number of fine Islands, and a considerable Quantity of Marsh Land. The Plan of said Land to be seen by applying to the Printers.—This is a fine Tract of Land, and very convenient for the Fishery.

Suffolk, ss. PUBLICK Notice is hereby given, that *Nathaniel Thayer*, of *Boston*, Sealer of Wood within the Town of *Boston*, has filed an Information in the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, setting forth, that on the Twenty First Day of *July* Current, he seiz'd on the Wharves improv'd by *Benjamin Phillips*, a common Warfinger and Seller of Wood in said Town, about Thirty-seven Cords of Wood, as forfeited, not being four Feet in Length, praying the same Wood may be adjudged to remain forfeited, one Moiety to the Use of him the said *Nathaniel*;

ALL Persons claiming Property in the same Wood, are hereby notified to appear before the said Inferior Court on Tuesday the Ninth Day of *August* next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, to shew Cause (if any they have) why the said Wood should not be adjudged to remain forfeited as prayed for. By Order of Court,
July 26, 1768. EZEKIEL GOLDTHWAIT, *Clerk*.

Nova-Scotia GRINDSTONES.

TO BE SOLD,
By Harbottle Dorr,
At his Shop adjoining to the House of Capt. *Martin Gay*, In Union-Street, BOSTON.

Choice *Nova-Scotia* Grindstones, of all Sizes, just Imported.

N. B. CASH given for old Pewter at said Store.

John Coleman,

Proprietor of the Brewery at the Green-Dragon,

INFORMS the Public, That (as Mr. *Benjamin Leigh* meets with so great Encouragement in the Intelligence Office) the said *Coleman* now carries on the Brewing Business by himself: Those who have been supply'd with Beer are desired to settle with him.

Said *John Coleman* acquaints the Public, that they may be supply'd at the Green-Dragon with Ship or Table Beer at 45*s*. Old Tenor per Barrel, or in smaller Quantities on the same Terms as before advertiz'd: For further Information, enquire at the Sign of General Wolfe, opposite to Faneuil-Hall.

A few of the FARMER's LETTERS, to be sold by Edes & Gill.

(a) pa. 176.

Gov. Bernard & Gov. Hutchinson pa 176. } See their Connections Page 177. v vid pa. 157.

9 Vid. pa. 43. m Col. Brown, & Frye 2 Prescinders, vid. page 161. (b) vid. Molass. Act pa. 9 — 8 — vide Glass act pa. 735. Vol. 1. — vid. our Charter pa 1077.

From the NEWPORT-MERCURY, *July 25, 1768.*

To the PRINTER *of the* NEWPORT MERCURY.

SIR,

BY reading the News-Papers, we find G———r B——d vehemently accused of misrepresenting, and slandering to his Majesty's Ministers, the ancient, honourable and loyal Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, who have given the most undeniable Proofs of their Attachment to his Majesty and the happy Constitution of Great-Britain; —as also all the Colonies have. His Majesty, we think, has been misinform'd by a *Secret Enemy*, whereby the Massachusetts, and indeed all the Colonies, are fallen under the royal Displeasure.—But we find the G——ro press'd with Matters of Fact, transpiring by little and little, as may be gather'd from the extraordinary Letter of Lord H—ll—b—h, that he is reduced to the pitiful shift of sending out some of his *Junto* into the Country Towns to procure Subscriptions to a *Certificate* of his good Behaviour. Why can't he appeal to his Letters, when repeatedly and publickly desired?—But we, in these Parts, are inclin'd to think he will not be able to procure more than the *ignominious* Number *Seventeen*. Upon Supposition the People are in their right Senses.—And we observe a noble Spirit of Liberty reigning in that Government, which has animated all the Governments, and roused in them the same native Spirit, which will live forever: And the more it is oppress'd, the more vigorous and resolute it will become:—*Virescit vulnere virtus*: So that we doubt not ere long to expose that little dirty TALEBEARER, who has done such amazing Mischief in *America*, during his few Years machinatious Government.—And we hope our united Petitions (*Seventeen* excepted, whose Names have been publish'd to the World) will soon reach the royal Ear. Will not Lord H—ll—b—h suffer our Complaints and ardent Cries for Redress to come to his Majesty's Knowledge? Is he not the appointed Channel of Communication between the Subject and the King?—By the Law of Nature, which is the Law of God, we are not to be condemn'd, and dragoon'd, unheard.

We are sure that if his Majesty had a right Information of our Affairs, and the Reduction of Trade by *one Man's* Regulation, called a *new Regulation* (and new indeed it is to all *America*) he would hear us. And tho' things are difficult, at present, in *America*, we have the Pleasure to see them working to our Advantage; but tending to the Ruin of G. Britain, by reducing her Manufactures. Let her look to herself *in Time*: We will shift for ourselves, and run thro' Difficulties, as our renowned Fore-fathers have done. They stood firm for *Liberty* to the Jeopardy of their Lives, and Loss of their Blood—and so will their noble-spirited Descendants. And we are Sure that if his Majesty could but once have the Hearing of our Supplications, his benevolent and gracious Heart would instantly incline him to grant us Redress; and that we should be delivered from the Tyranny of old Gren-ville, and his Junto, who are manifestly pulling down the British Constitution with both Hands, by procuring Acts of Parliament, *subversive of Liberty*: For that which affects the Liberties of one Part of the Empire, especially so great a Part as all N. *America*, must, by consequent Effect, weaken, if not finally destroy the whole. Let *Great-Britain* examine the Conduct of her Ministers, and compare it with the Constitution, contain'd in *Magna-Charta*, before it be too late.—The British Nation has produced Ministers of State, &c. who car'd not what became of the public Weal, if they could but serve their own private Interest, and promote a few of their Friends. But to return to our Subject: If G—rB——d had wrote nothing to the Slander of *America*, he would doubtless be ready to give Copies of *all* his Letters, *all* I say, respecting his Administration. Some Persons of Credit have ventur'd to say, "They believe he is a *Snake in the Grass*, and writes *double* Letters, *pro* and *con*, to be used as Occasion serves; & that he is a Ministerial Canker Worm."

In short, we believe G. B——is both *ashamed* and *afraid* to give Copies of his Letters (as desired by the late House)—If he is an honest Man, and has wrote no Slander, why does he refuse to give Copies of his Letters? And since his Character lies at Stake, and depends very much on the Communication of his Letters, we give him a publick Channel as a part of the Community, to vindicate himself by attested Copies of *all* his Letters (all that relate to Government Affairs) *if he dare*: If not, the whole Country will view his Character in its true light.

As to what concerns political affairs, we don't suppose L—d H—ll—b—h was constituted the sole Judge and abiter of *them*; nor that he may, under any pretence whatever, suppress the humble, dutiful and loyal Petitions of his Majesty's aggrieved Subjects in *America*! No! it can't be; since the Subject has a Right, by *Charter*, to petition the Throne, and he is appointed the *Medium* of Communication thereto. We have, at present, a better Opinion of his Lordship's Wisdom, Goodness and Integrity—Therefore let *America* send her humble Petitions to his Majesty's Secretary for the American Department, not doubting but he will *hear* us, and grant us Redress of those Burdens, which sorely grieve and vex the whole American Continent.

LOYALTY.

To the PRINTERS.

IT having been asserted last Week that two Regiments lay ready at Halifax to be embarked for Boston on the first application from the G——r. // I wish it were ascertained, if they come, whether they are to be employed in *street-firing*, or in *Walkerizing* the inhabitants, or in *both*?

A FREEHOLDER.

INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

We hear that a certain Monk of the Order of St. Bernard, who has been remarkable for executing the Orders of his Grand-civilian Master, was coming from a Fortress which is better guarded than regarded, and fam'd for the Receptacle of four Exiles, where he had been to consult on the best Method of dragooning and enslaving a free and loyal People, as he was getting into the Boat, his Foot slipt and he catch'd hold of a Rope, which being rotten, broke, and he tumbled with his Head against the Fluke of a broken Anchor that lay in the Bottom of the Boat, which put him into extreme Pain. Its tho't that if his Scull had not been remarkably thick, he would have been killed. After he had recovered a little from his Fright, he set himself in a violent Passion, and frothed, and foamed like a Mad-man; and swore his Fall was owing to the Brigadier and his Associates, who had been very Dexterous in procuring his Ruin.

Marthars Wineyard, Cloly Nintseuth 1768.

Well, Mejour EATS *an* KILL, *ure ole fren* JACOB *feut a a nather peace.*

I Hear a greate meany bad stories yit, pout Peter Haykins on uther crute fokes, was then Tamp Akt coud deal—Poor Jacobs harts mose proke sumtimes. *Put then I spring up*—se fine countre al roun, cood corn an syter; crate meany cood lipperte pepel lef—fil tuther pipe, an glad poor Jacob lifs yit. O—I hear fine nuse pout nineteen at Poitun, an tretful pad nuse pout sefentean; Tockur ———— O tretful for poor Jacob tu tel—Jacob wishes he wos name Chonnekin tu——Chonnekin alwais wos fool, nesser no nothin, onle tu ketch cood parmacitte, and sware crate deal—I with u nu mi Sa-re, the coud tel cood storie pout Chonnekin—I see Chonnekin wonce sence, an Chonnekin ses Prikadear Rukkels sa, if he wud pe wun sefentean, he wud make him squire Chonnekin—So Chonnekin, plaky fool, help sel is countre, caus Prikadear put wotter on him Chonnekins face, an paptise im squire (I pleaf he wud kis Prikadears a—) Squire wont make pepel luf Chonnekin nether, an I pleaf tu Prikadear wil cheat him. Eats an Kill, effry poddy nose Chonnekin alwais wos plaky fool, no haff so much sence as ouf Cho. Tha nesser sen Chonnekin akin, if he kive effer so much todde nou; he lufs little trap himself tu sumtimes. Wel nou pout Tockter M——u, he nose he is crate man hear, an effry poddy is frait to make Tocktur mat——and so wen Tocktur cose ure wa, he is frait tu make crate fokes mat tu—an Tocktur mus du wot crate Chudge pids him for pruther Cho ses he crate chudge is Shenral of all chudges, an he makes pargins with al littel Chudges, tu du as he crate Chudge pids them, an bime by, heal pa them for al sarvisses: so I pleaf Cho is rite, for if Tocktur is captin heaf, he is onle poor sojer wen he is ware crate Shenral is—I pleaf Tocktur wants sumthing more then heas got; or tu hafe sumbody made squire——So Tocktur mus pa fore works dun——I sa I pleaf so, caus our Cho, is cunning Tog, and Cho ses Peter Haykins wont paptise none; put such pepel hoo du like our Chonnekin (wel Jacob nose he is poor Tog then)—but more pout Tocktur—Al Winyad pepel cry cood deal, wont eat for tu dais—no sleep, if had moarnin, al effry poddy wud be plack, caus Tocktur Ma—u, wos wun sefentean—if he want name Ma—u, tha no care crate deal—but al the Ma—use, *effry won*, wos crate, cood lipperte pepel. If the cood ole chentelman wos alife, an thare was Chenral Coart, he wud afe is name no more Ma—u, put wud hafe him cald Tocktur Re-Sin (I hope effry poddy wil nou cal him Tocktur Re-Sin) for he hes bin tu tall crate wile—I mean plaky prout. Tocktur tauks sumtimes pout consfidence—ha—I bleaf consfidence tu sumtimes—Al Winyad pepel are ferry clad cuzain Athornwos ninetetu——Eats an Kill, Wot tink if the crate, crate minster Tocktur Ma—u wos life nou—he wud di akin, to hear won of is name Re-Sin——Ah, I pleaf so tu, we want won minster Tocktur Ma—u nou ferry much: Oh, hou he wud pa poor Pishups, an Tapthorps, an Re-Sinners—but Tocktur is ded nou—Wel, I hope sum uther minster Tocktur wil tauk nou. Wel, so much for introtchshus; neeks week I send you the res.

Your ole fren, JACOB.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in New-York, dated the 14th Inst. (d)

"The late brave and virtuous Behaviour of the Massachusetts Assembly, in the sacred Cause of Liberty and their Country, has given general Satisfaction in this and all the Eastern Colonies, and the News was received with as evident Tokens of Joy as were manifested on the Fall of Louisbourg or the Conquest of Canada. May the same noble Zeal spread itself from Town to Town, and Colony to Colony, till we become united as one Man in this glorious Resolution, *Never to surrender our inherent Rights and Privileges*."—"The illustrious NINETY-TWO (d) is now a Toast in all Companies.

PROVIDENCE, July 30.

On Monday last, at Five in the Afternoon, being the Time appointed for dedicating the Great Elm-Tree, at Capt. Joseph Olney's, in this Town, to be a Tree of Liberty, there was a great Concourse of very respectable People of this and the neighbouring Towns, many coming a considerable Distance out of the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, to assist on the occasion. An animated Discourse was delivered from the Summer-House in the Tree, by a Son of Liberty, wherein was briefly pointed out the Terms of Colonization of the first Planters of these Colonies, a Declaration of our Rights, and a particular Enumeration of our Grievances, together with a Designation of the Means of Redress. After which followed the Ceremony of Dedication, thus—the People in the Summer-House laying their Hands on the Tree, the Gentleman who gave the Discourse pronounced these Words aloud:

"We do, in the Name and Behalf of all the true Sons of "Liberty in America, Great-Britain, Ireland, Corsica, "or wheresoever they may be dispersed throughout the "World, dedicate, and solemnly devote this Tree to be "a TREE OF LIBERTY—May all our Councils and "Deliberations, under its venerable Branches, be guided "by Wisdom, and directed for the Support and Mainte-"nance of that Liberty which our Forefathers sought out, "and found under Trees, and in the Wilderness—May "it long flourish, and may the Sons of Liberty often re-"pair hither, to confirm and strengthen each other. "When they look towards this cred Elm, may they be "penetrated with a sense of their Duty to themselves and "their Posterity; and may they, like the House of David, "grow stronger & stronger, while their Enemies, like the "House of Saul, shall grow weaker & weaker. Amen"—The whole was conducted with great Order and Quiet.

BOSTON, August 1.

The Meeting of the Merchants

and Traders stands Adjourn'd to Five o'Clock THIS AFTERNOON, at Faneuil-Hall——It's desired that every Gentleman in Trade will attend, and be in Time.

From the publick prints and private letters bro't by Capt. Prince from London, we gather, that the nation is in the utmost confusion from various causes and effects—great tumults and risings of the people all over England and Ireland, chiefly on account of the decline and loss of trade, and the prodigious scarcity of provisions—In London 24000 sailors combined together not to work on board any vessel, or suffer any other to work, unless their wages was raised from 25 to 30s. per month, and having in a body with fifes playing, &c. presented a petition, they obtain'd their demand—Tradesmen and manufacturers in large bodies have and are petitioning, near 30,000 people were together in the city at one time—great uneasiness on account of Wilkes, who grows in his popularity, and is supported by some of the most considerable personages; that it was thought he would be acquitted and soon have a seat in parliament—Some Scotch companies of the guards have been employ'd in suppressing tumults and dispersing the people; they have several times fired, and killed and wounded numbers; but those murders have only served to irritate the citizens, and several of the guards have been appprehended and imprisoned—That the city artillery, the small-arms, &c. belonging to the East-India company, and in the gunsmiths shops, had been sent to the tower for fear they should be seized and made use of by the people—No troops talked of for *America*—That the K——g has declined meeting the P——t in person, which has occasioned severe reflections on those ministers, who have brought things to such a pass, that it was believed if there should be a general muster of the troops, they would decline firing upon the citizens, the consequences of which are obvious—That L—— ——— was thought to be a pensioner of France, which court it is said are known to have sent a nobleman to America by way of Martineco in the time of the stamp-act—that they might receive from him the first notice of an open quarrel—That some great ones in love of louis d'ors, had so infatuated many of the people of England in relation to the new regulations, that nothing less than our declining to purchase any of their manufactures will serve to open their eyes, and save the nation and colonies from the impending ruin—That some among ourselves, particularly G. B. had been constantly projecting and forwarding those destructive measures; that he had grossly misrepresented matters and things, and abused this people—That L——d H——h had intimated that he had been misinformed—That America had still very powerful advocates, who have written with freedom against taxing us, and expressed their hopes that those governments and individuals would continue to act with judg——t and spirit, which under providence must ensure us a freedom from tyranny and slavery, and cause that the evil doings of some avaricious wretches shall fall upon their own pates—That France taking advantage of the distraction in the nation and colonies, were about embarking a large body of troops to take possession of Corsica, said to be ceded to them by their former tyrants of Genoa—That they had treated with disdain the remonstrances of our C——l on that head—That it was however hop'd that with the help of God, the bravery and virtue of that people (the admiration of the world) would still preserve them a free, and so a happy people.

We also learn, That the Ministry is at present in a very unsettled state, so that there is no determining how publick Affairs will be conducted, or by whom—That Lord Chatham is yet our Friend and Support—That our Friends consider the late Act imposing Duties upon Paper, &c. as a second Stamp-Act, and as another Attempt to gain the Point of Taxation over the Colonies—That those in Power are unwilling to see the Right of Parliament to tax America relinquished—That wise, cool, firm measures, steadily pursued, will obtain Redress; and that the Safety of these Colonies and of the whole Kingdom depended upon such a Conduct—That Resolution and Perseverance in Measures of Industry, Frugality and Oeconomy, and determining not to import any Goods from Great-Britain, would undoubtedly and inevitably procure for us all the Relief we need—That Distress among the Merchants and Manufacturers would be the certain Consequence of such a Conduct; People in general wou'd soon feel the fatal Effects of the late Acts of Parliament; and feeling must bring Conviction, and daily create new Friends with its Increase.

By Captain Prince we have advice, That Mr. *John Smith*, of Hanover-street, in this Town, Merchant, lately died in London.

We hear from Hopkinton, that on the 23d ult. Mr. Jacob Gibbs of that Town kill'd a striped Snake, and it being of a prodigious Size, he took Occasion to open it, and found her pregnant with Seventy young ones, about four Inches long each.

Wednesday last died here Mrs. *Elizabeth Checkley*, Consort of the Rev. Mr. *Samuel Checkley*, of this Town. Her Remains were decently interred last Friday Afternoon.

Any Person that will collect a Quantity of Mulberry Seeds this Season, may sell them at a good Rate, by applying to Edes & Gill, *who are desired to purchase a Quantity in order to give away this Fall to any Persons desirous of raising Mulberry Trees for the Support of Silk Worms.*

FANEUIL-*Hall Lottery Letter A, finished Drawing last Week.*——*A List of the Prizes are come to Hand, and will be in our next.*

[*We are obliged to omit several Pieces for want of Room.*]

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale;

On THURSDAY Evening next.

A great variety of European

Goods, consisting of Broad Cloths, coarse and fine, Plains, Serges, Camblets, Calimancoes, Manchester Velvets, Irish Hollands, Garlix, Checks, Silks of sundry Sorts, Handkerchiefs, Lawns, Mens and Womens Hose, Ribbons, &c. Also sundry Articles of Houshold, viz. Looking Glasses, Tables, Mehogany Chair Frames, a red Cedar Desk and Book Case, a Case of Drawers, Bedsteds, A Variety of Wearing Apparel,—Silver Watches, &c.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last,

Seven Whites One Black.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Thirteen

High Water at Boston, *for this present Week.*

Monday,	59 *m. after* 1	*Friday*,	24 *m. after* 5
Tuesday,	50 *m. after* 2	*Saturday*,	16 *m. aft.* 6
Wednesday,	44 *m. aft.* 3	*Lord's-day*,	5 *m. aft.* 7
Thursday,	32 *m. aft.* 4	*Last Q.*	5 *Day, Morn.*

BENJAMIN ANDREWS, jun.

At his Store opposite Swing Bridge, has for Sale on the lowest Terms,

PHILADELPHIA superfine and common Flour——Bar Iron—Sheet Iron—Sole Leather—Deers Leather Breeches—*choice Raisins*—Bohea Tea—Chocolate—brown Sugars by the Hogshead or Barrel—Pepper—Piemento—*Indigo*—Allum—Copperas—Redwood—Logwood,—Poland Starch,—Rozin—Flax—Roll Brimstone,—Sieves,—Kippen's Snuff—Crates of yellow Ware—Iron hollow Ware—Stone Pickle Pots—Irish Linens—Men and Womens English Shoes—Cases of Bottles—Pitch—Tar and Turpentine——ALSO, a Parcel of

Choice FLITCH BACON.

All Sorts of Lecturizng Rods, for

Town or Country, Made by *Edward Winter*, at his Shop in Summer Street, near Trinity Church.

On the 5th of *Auguſt* next will

be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION in *Halifax*, to the highest Bidder, a large Parcel of old Rope, Junk, &c. Also some damaged Beds and Slops.

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN-away from the Subscriber in *Northkingſton*, in the Colony of *Rhode-Iſland*, on the 11th Day of this Instant *July* 1768, a Negro Man named CUFF, about 18 Years of Age, a short thickset Fellow, between 4 and 5 Feet high, a long built Head; had on a Tow Cloth Shirt, red and white striped Flannel long Trowsers, an old Beaver Hat, a large red and white spotted silk Handkerchief, a check Linen ditto, a Pair mixt blue Worsted Stockings, a Pair new Leather Pumps.——It is suspected that some evil-minded Person has given him a Pass, and also some Cloathing, as he carried away no other than aboveſaid. Whoever will secure him in any of his Majesty's Goals, and give Notice thereof, or deliver him to his Master, shall have FIVE DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges paid, by

EMANUEL CASE.

TO LETT,

TWO genteel Tenements pleasantly situated at New-Boston, three Rooms on a Floor, with a Yard Garden, Pump, and every Convenience fit for a Gentleman. Inquire of the Printers.

TO BE LETT,

And entered upon directly,

A convenient Dwelling-Houſe

near the Center of the Town, with a good Pump, Yard, Wood Shed and other Accommodations.—Enquire of *William Thompſon*, at his Store opposite the Golden-Ball.

WANTED, ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which a Farm of twice that Value will be given for Security. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

To be Sold at private Sale, for

£.120 *L. M.* A HOUSE at the Westerly Part of *Boſton*, (late the Estate of Mr. *Benjamin Fitch*, deceas'd) Butted and Bounded as follows, viz. Southeast on the Front, on Spring Street there measuring sixty-seven Feet; Southwesterly on Land of Mr *Hugh Mc Daniel*, there measuring ninety five Feet; and Northeasterly on Land of Mr. *John Tudor*, there measuring eighty-seven Feet.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

BOSTON, July 19, 1768.

For the Benefit of the Public,

THERE is now opened at the Green-Dragon Tavern near the Mill-Bridge, Boston, an Intelligence Office.——If any Merchants, Masters of Vessels or others, have got any Sort of Merchandize Goods, Vessels, Lands, Houses, Negroes or Servants, to sell cheap for Cash, or any Vessels to Charter, Houses, Lands, Shops, Rooms or Lodgings to Let, by entering them in this Office, paying *Two Shillings* Lawful, may soon be inform'd of Purchasers, Charters, or Hirers; and those that wants to Purchase, Charter or Hire any of the above, shall be inform'd gratis where, if any, be enter'd in the Office.——If any Person has got any Money to lend, or wants to borrow Money, if they apply to this Office and pay *Two Shillings*, both Wants may soon be supply'd, and the Obligations drawn between them at said Office, and the Secret kept.——If Masters want Journeymen, or Journeymen Masters; if Men or Women wants Places of Service, by applying to this Office and paying *Two Shillings*, the Parties may soon be supply'd——The Intelligencer assures the Public, that he created this Office to serve them as well as himself, and with no Design to prejudice any other Profession, and therefore hopes that in this Undertaking he has given Offence to none; but if his Designs should prove serviceable, it will give great Satisfaction to him, who begs to subscribe himself the Publick's

Most humble Servant, B. LEIGH.

N. B. Choice good and fine Bottle Beer brewed in this Province, to be sold at the above Office, by the Dozen Bottles, for *Three Pounds ten Shillings* Old Tenor per Dozen—If the Bottles are returned or exchanged, the Bear to be *Forty Shillings* Old Tenor per Dozen.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,

(And ſold by EDES *&* GILL *in Queen-Street.)*

THE *Adventures* of a *BLACK COAT.* Containing a SERIES of remarkable Occurrences and entertaining Incidents, that it was Witness to in its Peregrinations through the Cities of London and Westminster, in Company with Variey of Characters. As related by ITSELF.

THESE are to Notify the Proprietors of a Township granted to *Benjamin Mullikin*, Esq; and others, *June* 25th, 1765, in Lieu of a Township called *Rowley-Canada*, which they lost by its falling within the Province of *New-Hampſhire*; that they pay the several taxes levied on their Rights in said Township for defraying the Charges thereof, amounting to £.4 13*s.* 8*d.* with Interest on the same till paid. Also the Arrears of the Taxes due from their Rights in said *Rowley-Canada* Township, amounting in the whole to £.30 4 0 per Right, to *John Willſon* of *Andover*, Collector for said Proprietors, or to *John Hale* of *Boxford*, said Proprietors Treasurer, within sixty Days from the Date hereof, otherwise their Lands will be exposed to Sale agreable to a late Act of the General Court. JOHN WILLSON, *Collector.*

Andover, July 14th, 1768.

IF any Person has a Demand on the Estate of Mr. *William Corbett*, late of *Boſton*, Merchant, deceas'd, he may be immediately paid on applying and bringing satisfactory Proof to *Thomas Gray*, Executor to the Testament of the Deceased.——Those that are indebted, are desired to be as speedy as possible in making Payment.

TO BE SOLD,

At such a Rate as that it may be tho't that the Income will pay the Interest and Repairs.

The following Estates in the Town of *Boſton*;

A House, three Rooms on a Floor,

well finished, with good Accommodations; the Land 25 Feet Front, 136 Feet Rear, with a large Brick Store behind the House, and before it a Building improved by Mr. *Barber*, as an Insurance-Office, near to Dr. *Clarke's*, in Fore-Street, at the North-End.

A House, in Sheaf-Street, leading from

the late Dr. *Cutler's* Church, to the North Burying-Ground, four Rooms on a Floor, well finished, now improved in two Tenements.

A House of two Tenements, fronting

the Old-North-Meeting-House-Square, with a small Tenement adjoining in Bell-Alley. And,

Two Lots of Land, No. 28 & 51, at

the West End of the Town.

Any Person minded to purchase, may apply to

THOMAS GRAY.

WHEREAS *the late Company of* John *and* Thomas Stevenson *is diſſolved by the Death of the ſaid* John, *he the ſaid* Thomas *finds himſelf neceſſitated in this Way to call upon all Perſons indebted to the late Company (as well as to* Thomas *in his perſonal Right) immediately to make Payment to* Robert Moodie, *Merchant, at his Store near* Faneuil-Hall, *in* Boston: *But all thoſe Debtors who live in or near the Town of* Hingham (*where* Thomas *now keeps Store) may make Payment to him there; and all thoſe Debtors who ſhall neglect to make Payment, may expect to be ſued to next* October *Court.*

Boston, July 18th 1768.

ALL Persons that are indebted to, or have any Demands on the Estate of *Anthony Brackett*, late of *Boſton*, Innholder, deceas'd, are requested to adjust the same as soon as may be, with *Joſhua Brackett*, Administrator on said Estate.

ALL Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of Mr. *Jonathan Woolley*, late of *Bedford*, deceased, are desired forthwith to come and settle Accounts with *John Jones*, of *Concord*, Administrator on said Estate. *Concord, June* 14, 1768.

TO be Sold by Order of the Superior Court, the Real Estate of Capt. *Arthur Dunn*, deceas'd, being a convenient Tenement, pleasantly situated in Sudbury-Street, *Boſton*. Any Person inclining to purchase the same, may apply to his Executors, the Subscribers in *Charleſtown*.

ISAAC RAND.

July 16, 1768. SETH SWEETSER.

Spring Beaver.

A Quantity of choice SPRING BEAVER and MOOSE SKINS, to be sold cheap for Cash, at Mr. *Robert Gould's* Store in Back-Street, if apply'd for immediately.

William Gale

HAS Imported in the last Ships from London, a General Assortment of ENGLISH and INDIA GOODS, which he will sell for the Cash without Exception, as Cheap as can be bought at any Shop or Store in Boston (at his Shop in Marlborough-Street, a little to the Northward of Doctor Sylvester Gardiner's South-End)—Where also may be had, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves and Mace, best Lynn Shoes, white Thread, Kippen's Snuff, Mens Butt Soles, Beaverret & Castor Hatts, &c.

ROBERT GORDON,

HAS removed from the Store he lately occupied fronting *Greene's* Wharf, to Store No. 1 at the Head of *Griffin's* Wharf, where there are to be Lett, very good Stores for Hemp, Salt, Coals, or West-India Goods; fine dry Cellars proper for Wine, Oyl, or Naval Stores—Good Accommodation for Shipping at the Wharff,——Enquire as above.

Freſh Lemmons.

Choice freſh *Lisbon* Lemmons, and as large Fruit in the general as commonly is, at Four Dollars per Box, and at One Pistareen per Doz. and so in proportion by the large and small Quantities.

Sold by JOHN CROSBY,

Lemmon-Trader, at the Sign of the Basket of Lemmons, South-End.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,

And to be Sold by NICHOLAS BOWES, opposite the Old Brick Meeting-House in Cornhill.

[Price 6d.]

An INQUIRY

Whether the Scriptures enjoin the Kiss of Charity, as the Duty of the Disciples of Christ, in their Church Fellowship in all Ages.——Or, only allowed it to the First Disciples, in Consequence of the Customs that then prevailed.

Occasioned by a LETTER lately Published by CONSTANT ROCKMAN, M. A.

Intitled, "a Modeſt Account concerning the Salutations and Kissings in ancient Times," &c.

Containing some Remarks thereupon.

Where may be had,

The Letter mentioned above, by Constant Rockman, A.M.

TO BE SOLD,

A *FARM* in *Aſhford* in *Connecticut*,

80 Miles from *Boſton*, and about a Mile from the Meeting-House, about 70 Acres of Land, with a good House and Barn, all cleared, with a small Wood Lot adjoining, with three small Orchards with good Fruit, in the Occupation of *Jacob Dana*, Esq; Also a Farm in the Occupation of *Andrew Dana*, near the above Farm, with two Dwelling-Houses and a Barn, with a fine large Orchard, containing 28 Acres and 7 Rods; the above Farms will be sold one half Money down, and Time given for the other, with good Security; enquire of *Philip Freeman*, at the Blue-Glove in Union-Street, near the Mill-Bridge.

TO BE SOLD,

By John Brown,

AT the MANUFACTORY HALL near the Common, for a little more than Half the Sterling Cost, A Few Coarse and Fine Hackles, Suitable for the Cleaning of Flax and Hemp.

Boston, July 18, 1768.

TO BE SOLD,

A strong hearty Negro Boy, about

18 Years old, has had the Small-Pox, can do most Sorts of Work, and would do well in the Country.

Inquire of Edes & Gill.

To be Sold cheap for Cash,

By David Symonds,

Near the Rev. Mr. *Howard's* Meeting-House at *N. Boſton*,

Three second-hand Chaiſes, and

two Chairs.

N. B. Said *Symonds* attends Funerals with his Coach at *Six Shillings and eight Pence* per Funeral.

STrayed out of the Pasture of Lieut. *Job Plimpton* of *Medway*, on the First Day of *July* 1768, a dark Chestnut colour'd Horse, near 14 Hands high, judged to be 12 Years old, and branded with A on the left Shoulder, and has a Saddle Spot on the left Side of his Back, some white Hairs on his Forehead, and a Bob Tail, being a natural Pacer but Trots some, and was shod all round and in good Flesh, fit for Business when strayed away.——Whoever shall take up said Horse, and inform said *Plimpton* thereof, so that he may have him, shall be honorably rewarded by *John Wight* of *Medfield*, the Owner of said Horse. JOHN WIGHT.

Medway, July 4, 1768.

William Greenleaf,

Fronting Cornhill, *BOSTON*,

Has Imported from London, by Capts. Skillings & Dixey,

A large assortment of English

Goods, which will be sold by Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Advance: also, Allum, Copperas, Brimstone, 4d, 10d, and 20d Nails, Pepper, Mustard, Spices, red and white and blue and white Chimney Tile, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 10 by 8, Window Glass, flat Half pint Dram Bottles: long and short Pipes, Ravens Duck, Ticklenburgs, Osnabrigs, Persia Carpets, &c. &c.

Beſt Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE AND SOLD by JOHN LANGDON in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK'S *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting Houſe*. He also sells the *beſt Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil* by the Barrel. Best *Tallow Candles* mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry Wax Candles. ALL *as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

Imported in the late Ships from LONDON, by

Richard Smith in King-Street,

A Compleat Assortment of English and India Goods, suitable for the Spring Trade, in which is an elegant and fashionable Variety of Prints, and other fancy Goods. The whole procured on the very best Terms, and will be sold for the lowest Advance (by Wholesale for Cash or short Credit.

CASH Given for POT-ASH.

Boſton, Printed by EDES *&* GILL, *in Queen-Street.* 1768.

SUPPLEMENT to the *Boston-Gazette*, &c. of

MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1768.

Tuesday last arrived here the Brig Nassau, *Captain* Christopher Prince, *from* LONDON, *by whom we have the public Prints to the 24th of* May, *which contain the following Articles, viz.*

LONDON, April 30.

FRIDAY there was a levee at St. James's, but no Council; after breaking up of the levee Lord Mansfield had a long conference with his Majesty.

On the motion made on Wednesday last by Mr. Wilkes's council for admitting him to bail, which was argued by Mr. Serjeant Glynn, Mr. Recorder of London, Mr. Moreton, &c. for the defendant; and argued by the Attorney-General, and Sir Fletcher Norton, for the Crown; it was asserted, that there was no precedent of a person, under a criminal prosecution, being admitted to bail after conviction; and that if such indulgence was shewn to a man who flies from the justice of his country, and is thereupon outlawed, he would be in a better situation than one who submits to it; as in the latter case, after conviction, he must remain in custody till sentence is passed, whereas in the former case he would be at large.

When a great law officer of the Crown replied to the arguments made use of on Wednesday last, by Mr. Wilkes's council, for their client to be admitted to bail, he said he must and would oppose it with all his power (*ex officio*) for that he had *twice* been blamed for not having strictly adhered to his duty [meaning at some other period, but it was not explained in what case] and that he was determined not to be reprehended for the same fault a *third* time.

To the many measures taken against Mr. Wilkes may be added, that on the 19th instant, when he dined with his friends at the King's Arms tavern in Cornhill, he was served in the midst of them, by an Agent of the Solicitor of the Treasury, with an Exchequer writ, and bill of discovery upon information (consisting of many sheets of paper) in order, should the outlawry remain, to discover and seize all his effects, even the small pittance generously subscribed by his fellow subjects for discharging his debts, as being in law forfeited to the Crown; and in case the outlawry was reversed, then to oblige him to prove, in an unusual way, his full qualification to sit in the House as Knight of the Shire, as well as to give him as much vexation and put him to as great expence as was possible.

We have pretty good authority to say, in farther support of what has been already mentioned, that Mr. Wilkes was not the author of the political paper which (rather than at that time give up his friends) has brought him into so much trouble; that the late Messrs. Charles Churchill and Robert Lloyd were the absolute writers of the celebrated North Briton, No. 45, during a few days absence of Mr. Wilkes in the country.

April, 30. When Mr. Wilkes desired the populace not to take the horses off, but to disperse, one of them replied, "I tell you, Master Wilkes, as I have told you before, that horses often draw asses; but as you are a man, you shall be drawn by men."

Many things have been repeatedly urged against Mr. Wilkes's private character; but it should be remembered, that if all which the most virulent of his enemies have alledged against him were true, it would be nothing to the purpose; it would not have the least weight as to the propriety or equity of any proceedings against him. No judical proceedings, which have been carried on against him, have been founded upon his private character; and if he had been the most virtuous man breathing, the proceedings against him would have been precisely the same.

May, 4. Mr. Wilkes's appearance in the Court of King's Bench is postponed to Saturday.

Four SPIES constantly attend in and about the King's Bench Prison, to watch the motions of the mob, inspect Mr. Wilkes's behaviour, and to report accordingly.

Notwithstanding the present rigorous measures said to be pursuing against a popular gentleman, it is certain those measures are far from being unanimously approved; one party advising lenitives; another *neuter*; another the heavy vengeance of power, and the *law*; whilst a fourth declares he knows not what to make of it, and heartily wishes to wash his hands clear of them all.

On Tuesday Mr. Wilkes entertained several of his friends at a turtle feast at the King's-Bench prison, where a great number of loyal healths were drank, and the Company broke up about nine at night.

Last Sunday there were no less than forty Noblemens coaches at the King's-Bench, whose owners were visitors to Mr. Wilkes.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of MIDDLESEX.

Gentlemen,

IN support of the Liberties of this Country against the arbitrary rule of ministers, I was before committed to the Tower, and am now sentenced to this prison.—Steadiness with, I hope, strength of mind, do not however leave me; for the same consolation follows me here, the consciousness of innocence, of having done my duty, and exerted all my poor abilities, not unsuccessfully, for this nation. I can submit even to far greater Sufferings with chearfulness, because I see that my countrymen reap the happy fruits of my labours and cruel persecutions, by the repeated decisions of our sovereign courts of justice in favour of Liberty. I therefore bear up with fortitude, and even glory that I am called to suffer in this cause, because I continue to find the noblest reward the applause of my native country, of this great, free and spirited people.

I chiefly regret, Gentlemen, that this confinement, deprives me of the honour of thanking you in person according to my promise, and at present takes from me in a great degree the power of being useful to you. The Will however to do every service to my constituents remains in it's full force, and when my sufferings have a period, the first day I regain my liberty shall restore a life of zeal in the cause and interests of the county of Middlesex.

In this Prison, in any other, in every place, my ruling passion will be the love of England and our free constitution. To those objects I will make every sacrifice. Under all the oppressions, which ministerial rage and revenge can invent, my steady purpose is to concert with you, and other true friends of this country, the most probable means of rooting out the remains of arbitrary power, and star-chamber inquisition; and of improving as well as securing the generous plans of Freedom, which were the boast of our ancestors, and I trust will remain the noblest inheritance of our posterity, the only genuine characteristic of Englishmen. I have the honour to be, with affection and regard, Gentlemen, your obliged and faithful humble servant,

King's-Bench Prison, JOHN WILKES.
Thursday, May 5. 1768.

LONDON,

MAY 9. Saturday morning, at half an hour past ten o'clock, came on at Westminster-hall, before all the Judges of the Court of King's-Bench, a hearing respecting the illegality of Mr. Wilkes's outlawry. The case was opened by Mr. Serjeant Glyn, in favour of Mr. Wilkes, who was answered by Mr. Thurloe, and a reply made by Mr. Glyn; on which the Judges were pleased to observe, that both the gentlemen had made use of very learned arguments, and quoted many precedents and cases which had at various times altered their opinions, and as they were desirous of maturely considering the several arguments made use of by the two learned Council, their Lordships thought proper to appoint a further hearing the beginning of next term.

Mr. Wilkes's punishment, if he should be rejected as sitting Member, it is conjectured will be very slight; as the only principal point wanted is, to prevent his being in Parliament, others say, the reason of the above mitigation of his punishment is occasioned by the prevailing opinion of several eminent persons in the law, that if certain alterations had not been made, he probably might have been acquitted.

We are informed that if Mr. W—— should not be permitted to sit in a certain Assembly, there will be no new writ for a new election, but Sir W. B. P. will take his seat.

According to the lists published, there appear to be one hundred and seventy-two Members chosen to serve in this Parliament that were not in the last.

The following Noblemen are now toasted in all sensible companies, who are for preserving the public peace of this kingdom by lenient measures, viz. The Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, his Grace the Duke of Grafton, and the Right Hon. the Earl of Shelburne.

It is usual for the Crown Office to send once a year to the King's Bench prison, to know if any of the prisoners have any complaint to make against the Marshal, his Deputy, or servants. Mr. Barlow of the Crown Office came to the King's Bench last Thursday, and sent his compliments up to Mr. Wilkes. He was then admitted, and asked the usual questions. Mr. Wilkes said, that he had not any cause of complaint against the Marshal, Mr. Penrice, or any of their servants; on the contrary, that he had been treated with great civility by them the whole time, but that his complaints went higher.

His Majesty's pardon, and a reward of 200l. also a reward of 200 l. from the Lords of the Treasury, are offered for the discovery of any of the persons concerned in destroying and damaging the house and goods of Mr. Russel, distiller, in the Borough. And the like reward is offered for the discovery of any of the persons concerned in the riot at Carpel's house in Bermondsey, and insulted him, by wounding Mr. Carpel in the arm.

Yesterday morning a large body of Sailors assembled in Stepney-Fields, and proceeded through the City, to petition the Parliament for a regulation of their Wages as in other Trades. They were very orderly in their proceedings, had flags in front, in center, and in rear, with fiddles playing before them, and several Ringleaders with Boatswains whistles were interspersed throughout, who answered one another, and regulated the whole Body. One of their Chiefs, before they set out, addressed them, recommending Peace and good Order; and expressed his sorrow at seeing many of them with large sticks in their hands, on which some hundreds of sticks were thrown away immediately.

The Coalheavers who assembled on Monday in Westminster, and afterwards marched into Stepney-fields, and were there joined by many more, and proceeded from thence to all the Coal-wharfs from Shadwell to Essex-stairs, carrying with them a writing, declaring their resolution not to work till their wages should be raised; the masters of each wharf having taken into consideration the high price of provisions, agreed to advance their wages, and signed their names to the above writing in confirmation of their consent. In consequence of which they all went to work yesterday morning.

A Gentleman who was an eye-witness to the whole proceedings has favoured us with the following account, which is more particular than any that has hitherto appeared. Wednesday about Fourteen Thousand Seamen marched from Tower-hill to Westminster, in the most orderly manner, not allowing any other set of people to interfere with them, nor would they allow any 45, or other matters to come near them, and by their Adjutant Capt. Pall, delivered in a Petition to a great Assembly, praying for an amendment of their wages in the present hard times; their behaviour was so proper, and so obedient to the command of their Captain, that the House sent captain Whitwell, one of their own members, to assure them, whenever they sat to do Business, their affair should be the first discust, where they might be sure that they should have relief as far as the law would permit. Lord Granby, Lord Hillsborough and the Comptroller of the Navy, took particular notice of them; and the Sailors, like honest regular loyal good subjects, gave three cheers, to God bless the King, and as they came on orderly, in the same manner they marched off, at the command of their captain.

Yesterday morning many hundred sailors, who had ever since last Saturday been rioting on shore, went quietly to work on board their respective ships in the river.

Yesterday a numerous body of Journeymen Coopers assembled in Wapping, and proceeded in a very riotous manner to the principal cooperages, and compelled all the men they found working to join them, with intent (as they declared) to endeavour to put a stop to the use of large vatts, which are now generally used by the brewers instead of butts, to the great prejudice of their trade. They threatened to visit several of the brewers who make their own casks, contrary to law, and they very much insulted some of the master coopers in the sugar way, who employ labourers on the Keys to do the work belonging to journeymen. One cooper, in St. Catherine's, ordered his gates to be locked, and would not suffer one of his men to join them.

Yesterday orders were given for a party of the Horse-guards to patrole the streets in the city of Westminster to prevent riots, &c.

Several of the first Peers of the realm, had their coaches marked with the number 45, which they went home with from the House of Peers.

Two Indian Chiefs, on their way from Glasgow to London, were unfortunately seized with the Small pox, at Edinburgh, and one of them died; the other is in a bad way.

It was observable at a celebrated assembly last week, that Miss Wilkes not only danced in the same row with one of the R—— F——, but that the young lady's partner, for the whole night, was a North-Briton.

A venerable divine of this city, eminent for his learning and piety, lately said, that the present d—st—ns in public a—rs are owing to the cause of the poor, who are perishing with hunger & nakedness.

Useless prevented, by the utmost diligence, several persons are now upon the eve of going to America, and carrying over numbers of hosiers frames, and able workmen in that branch of trade, to establish a manufactory in that part of the world.

Last Friday Robert Oliver, a weaver, in Church-street, Bocking, cut his throat in so desperate a manner that he died immediately. He has left a wife and five children, who were crying about him for bread, and that his not having any for them was the melancholy occasion for his committing the above rash action.

v Wilkes & William Beauchamp Proctor on Royal Family & Distractions & affairs

LONDON, *May* 18.

ORDERS. PAROLE is Wandſworth.

The Field Officer in waiting of the Foot Guards received yeſterday the following letter.

SIR, ——*Office, May* 11, 1768.

HAVING this day had the honour of mentioning to the ¶—— the behaviour of the detachments from the ſeveral battalions of Foot Guards, which have been lately employed in aſſiſting the Civil Magiſtrates and preſerving the public peace, I have great pleaſure in informing you, that his ——— highly approves of the conduct of both the officers and men, and means that his ——— approbation ſhould be communicated to them through you. Employing the troops on ſo (a) diſagreeable a ſervice always gives me pain; but the circumſtances of the times makes it neceſſary. I am perſuaded they ſee that neceſſity, and will continue, as they have done, to perform their duty with alacrity. I beg you will be pleaſed to aſſure them, that every poſſible regard ſhall be ſhewn to them; their zeal and good behaviour upon this occaſion deſerve it; and in caſe any diſagreeable circumſtance ſhould happen in the execution of their duty, they ſhall have every defence and protection that the law can authorize, and this office can give. I have the honour to be, Sir, Your moſt obedient,

And moſt humble ſervant, B———

Field Officer in Staff waiting for the three regiments of Foot Guards.

Officers for Guard on Saturday next,
Lieut. Col. Groyn, &c. &c.

Saturday laſt an application was made to the Court of King's Bench, that John Wilkes, Eſq; might be brought up and admitted to bail, but the ſame was deferred.

On Monday the Court of King's Bench was again moved that John Wilkes, Eſq; might be admitted to bail, but he was not admitted.

The ſame day Donald M'Laury, charged by the (a) Coroner's inquiſition with the murder of William Allen the younger, by abetting the ſhooting of him near his farther's door, was admitted to bail.

A motion was likewiſe made in the Court of King's Bench, that Alexander Murray, Eſq; charged, as well by warrant of three of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, as the Coroner's inquiſition, with the murder of William Allen the younger, might be bailed, and he was admitted to be bailed. (a)

An Evening paper of laſt night ſays, that yeſterday morning a number of the men employed in making the new Way out from Ware to the Thames, have refuſed to go on any further without an advance in their wages; which is not likely to be complied with.

Alexander Gordon, Eſq; of Glaſgow, in North Briton, is appointed Agent for all the forces, ſtationed at Nova Scotia, &c. in America.

It is rumoured that a certain popular gentleman has been offered his pardon, on condition he will engage to ſtop proſecution againſt the Eſq of H. *alifax*

The Amſterdam Gazette ſays, "For many years paſt, England has not been diſturbed with ſo many commotions at any one time. The affair of Mr. Wilkes has created a ſpirit of diſcord, which the Elections have nouriſhed and increaſed. The Weavers have committed great exceſſes againſt their Maſters and Journeymen. The Coalheavers have repeatedly attacked their employers, in order to obtain an augmentation of wages. A few days ago there had like to have been miſchief done at Portſmouth between the Marines and the Artificers in the King's Dock-yard, about certain emoluments of which the former wanted to deprive the latter.

The Hague Gazette, under the London article dated April 29, mentions Mr. Wilkes's commitment to the King's Bench, but ſays that he was to remain there no longer than to the 2d of this month, when his outlawry would be taken off by virtue of the King's pardon, and that he would then obtain his full Liberty.

LONDON, May 16.

We hear that public thanks are or will be given, in the moſt reſpectable manner, to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor; for his vigilance and aſſiduity in endeavouring to ſuppreſs all riots and tumults within his Lordſhip's juriſdiction.

Saturday there was a meeting of the merchants at the King's Arms tavern in Cornhill, when they came to a reſolution not to comply with the demands of the ſailors and reſolved to apply to the government for protection.

We hear that on Saturday laſt an order was ſent to Chatham for all the frigates and tenders to come up the river.

There is nothing done yet in a certain popular gentleman's affairs, and it is uncertain when there will.

We alſo hear an order has been given for all the officers belonging to the yachts to be on duty to prevent any further riots.

The real ſeamen, we are informed, have declared their reſolution of continuing to treat with the utmoſt ſeverity, all thoſe infamous villains who go about the ſtreets in ſailors habits, forcably taking away the property of ſome, and extorting money from others, as they are no part of their body, and are no better than common thieves, who have been the chief authors of all the outrages which have lately happened.

It is reported, that the mob has paid a viſit to the ſeat of a nobleman near town, and done a great deal of miſchief, by pulling down the rails and paling of the Park, &c.

The damage that has been ſuſtained by ſome gentlemen from the rioters, we hear, will be repaired at the public expence.

Saturday a great number of coalheavers attended a the Manſion-houſe, and wanted their prices to be raiſed for bringing coals from out of the lighters to the carts. from 8d. to 1s. per chaldron. Several coal merchants attended, and with ſome of the men were examined before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor: the maſters aſſured his Lordſhip, that at the price they now pay the men get between 50l and 60l. per ann, for their labour, but that they were willing to allow 6d a chaldron. When they got out of the Manſion houſe they called out No Work, No Work; and then diſperſed.

A letter from Briſtol, dated March 14, ſays,—"Yeſterday morning a body of ſailors, to the amount of about 20, made a movement on the Quay, and viſited ſeveral ſhips, with a deſign to perſuade others to join them in a demand of raiſing their wages from 25s. to 30s. per month; but prevailed on no more than to make the number 40. In the afternoon they attempted the ſame thing, and ſome of them went on board the ſhip Colſton, then going down the river, bound for Barbadoes, and endeavoured to bring the people to join them, and not go in the ſhip without advanced wages; whereupon many people were gathered together, and ſeveral merchants; when, after perſuaſive arguments to the one, and threats to the others if they broke the peace, they diſperſed, the merchants being determined not to ſubmit to ſuch illegal proceedings."

We hear that on Wedneſday a moſt audacious and treaſonable paper was found ſtuck up with wafers on the walls of St. James's palace; and alſo the ſame night a letter was found on the back ſtairs, of the ſame atrocious tendency; both which were bro't to a general officer, who carried them to a very great perſonage; and endeavours are uſing for diſcovering the ſeditious authors of them.

We hear that when the body of ſawyers pulled down the ſaw mill at Limehouſe to the ground, the major part of them wanted to ſet fire to it; but ſome amongſt them made this reply, "We came here to injure him that has injured us, and by ſetting fire to what we have pulled down will greatly injure the Sun Fire Office, who never did us any injury, as we know it was inſured."

Thurſday an order was iſſued for all the gunſmiths who were employed by the Board of Ordnance, to ſend the work they have in their hands, finiſhed or unfiniſhed, into the Tower; and in caſe thoſe for the Eaſt-India company were inclined to lodge theirs in the ſame place, by way of ſecurity, directions would be given for its reception; ſo that the gunſmiths buſineſs is at preſent entirely put a ſtop to.

LONDON,

May, 21. This day, its expected, the following bills will receive the royal aſſent, by virture of a commiſſion from his Majeſty:

The bill for further continuing certain laws to prohibit, for a limited time, the exportation of corn, grain, meal, malt, flour, bread, biſcuit and ſtarch, and alſo the extraction of low wines or ſpirits from wheat and wheat flour, barley-meal and puſſe, into this kingdom free of duty, from any part of Europe; and for allowing the importation of oats and oatmeal, rye and rye meal, into this kingdom, duty free, for a limited time, and for continuing ſuch other laws as are near expiring.

And the bill of naturalizing John-Daniel Leautier.

After which both Houſes will adjourn.

A change in the A——— is confidently talked of, and will take place ſoon.

They write from Edinburgh, that on Saturday morning laſt, about four o'clock, a detachment of the regiment in the caſtle marched out to the Weſtward, in order to quell the diſturbances which have happened by the colliers refuſing to work till their wages be heightened.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. George Grenvile, Eſq; ſet out for his ſeat at Wooton in Oxfordſhire, for the ſummer ſeaſon.

Yeſterday upwards of one thouſand glaſs-grinders, from Southwark and other parts, went in a body to Palace Yard, Weſtminſter, in order to petition for an augmentation of their wages.

Sunday night the Horſe Guards patrolled from London-bridge to the King's-bench, to keep the peace.

An article having appeared in ſeveral papers laſt week, that the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor had ſent for a party of guards from the Tower to do duty at the Manſion-houſe, we are deſired to aſſure the public, that no guards were ſent for by his Lordſhip; he only called in the civil power to aſſiſt his own people in ſuppreſſing any outrages, which might be committed by the mob.

Letters from Paris ſay, that they are fitting out with great diligence at Antibes and Toulon two men of war, two frigates, four xebeques, and a ſufficient number of veſſ——— tranſporting 10,000 troops to Corſica.

LONDON, May 24.

The Edinburgh Evening Courant has the following extract of a letter from London, dated May 14 —"I have the pleaſure to acquaint you, that we are at preſent greatly quieter than we have been for theſe ten days paſt; and it is to be hoped our diſturbances will ſoon be at an end. The ſpirited conduct of the Lord-Mayor has greatly contributed to this ſalutary effect; and the approbation he has received, both from the King and ——, has probably damped the ſpirits of thoſe ſecret abettors of riot, to whom I am afraid moſt of the late ſhameful proceedings may be attributed. The ſtory of Allen, the young man unfortunately ſhot by the ſoldier, is now talked of in a very different manner. From the evidence laid before the Coroner, it appears he was greatly to blame. As to Mr. W—— nothing more tranſpires about him."

It is ſaid a great perſon in the law has hit upon an expedient, agreeable to the conſtitution, which will ſettle the affair of Mr W—— and ſoon be put in execution.

'Tis ſaid that the public prints are conſtantly laid before a great law Officer, and we hear that tho' no infringement is intended on the freedom of the preſs, the licentiouſneſs of it will be puniſhed with the utmoſt ſeverity.

The late attempt to encreaſe the military force in Ireland has given, we are told, general diſſatisfaction to the whole kingdom.

The Right Hon. the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty have been pleaſed to appoint John Potts, Eſq; to be Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Quebec.

May 25. By his Majeſty's ſhip Dolphin, newly arrived from a Voyage round the World, we hear that they have diſcovered a new Iſland in the South Seas, large, fertile, and extremely populous.—They took poſſeſſion of it in his Majeſty's Name, and called it KING GEORGE's LAND. It lies about 20 Degrees Southern Latitude.

LONDON, May 21. *This Day Publiſhed, pr.* 1*s*6*d.* A LETTER to a FRIEND; containing Remarks on certain Paſſages in a Sermon preached by the Right Rev. JOHN Lord Biſhop of Landaff, &c. &c.

By CHARLES CHAUNCY, D. D.

With a Supplement, containing an Anſwer to the Plea of T. B. Chandler, D. D. of New-Jerſey, for American Biſhops: wherein his reaſonings are ſhewn to be fallacious, and his claims undefenſible, by a Preſbyter in Old-England.

On the 20*th of May was publiſhed in London.*

The Firſt Part of the Hiſtory of ENGLAND: *containing the Introduction. By* JOHN WILKES.

DUBLIN, May 14. Never was there known ſo much havock and deſtruction in this city, as were made laſt Tueſday and Wedneſday, by the pulling down of houſes, gutting them of the furniture, breaking open all locks, doors, cellars, veſſels with malt drink, ſpirits, wine, &c. by which many families have been ruined, as well as ſome proprietors of houſes. On this outrageous occaſion many thieves mingled themſelves with the populace, and ſtole whatever they could carry away. Their fury was not confined to Dublin, but even extended to Ringſend, Iriſhtown and Donnybrook, where they levelled houſes to the ground, deſtroyed or purloined all the furniture; and had it not been for the activity of the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and a party of ſoldiers, they would have demoliſhed many more. Thirty-two of theſe riotous thieves were taken by his Lordſhip, tied on carts, and ſent to Newgate under a guard.

On Wedneſday they vented all their fury on the bagnio in Arron-ſtreet, broke the windows, deſtroyed the furniture in all the rooms, which they threw into the ſtreet, unroofed the houſe, and in the pulling the timbers down, the roof ſuddenly fell in, and killed five or ſix of theſe deſperadoes, who have ſince been dug out of the ruins: and what is moſt melancholy, this houſe belonged to a widow, who had 25l. a year profit rent upon it, which was her only ſupport.

On application to his Excellency Lord Townſhend on Wedneſday, his Lordſhip was pleaſed to give orders to the regiments of horſe and foot in the barracks to attend the Lord Mayor and Magiſtrates, which they accordingly did, and patrolled the ſtreets that night in different parties, which entirely ſuppreſſed theſe rioters; and we have the pleaſure to inform the public, that there has been no diſturbance in any part of the town ſince that time.

Never have been ſuch great diſtreſſes known, as by the late unwarrantable riots, many unhappy, poor helpleſs women being cruelly abuſed, robbed of their all, under the cenſure and diſpleaſure of their parents and friends, not knowing where to get a morſel to eat, any houſe to ſhelter them, or where to reſt their diſtracted heads. How pitiable is the caſe of theſe deluded families, moſt or all whom have been ſeduced, and rendered incapable of getting honeſt bread by wretches who have betrayed them, and robbed them of their fame and virtue.

Yeſterday above forty rioters were brought to the Tolſel for public inſpection and examination, when the unhappy ſufferers diſcovered ſeveral among them who were concerned in plundering and deſtroying their property, and made affidavits againſt them.

◊◊◊ Wilkes * Barrington ~ Administration ¶ King ‖ Majesties § Earl

(a) vide page 180 First Column.